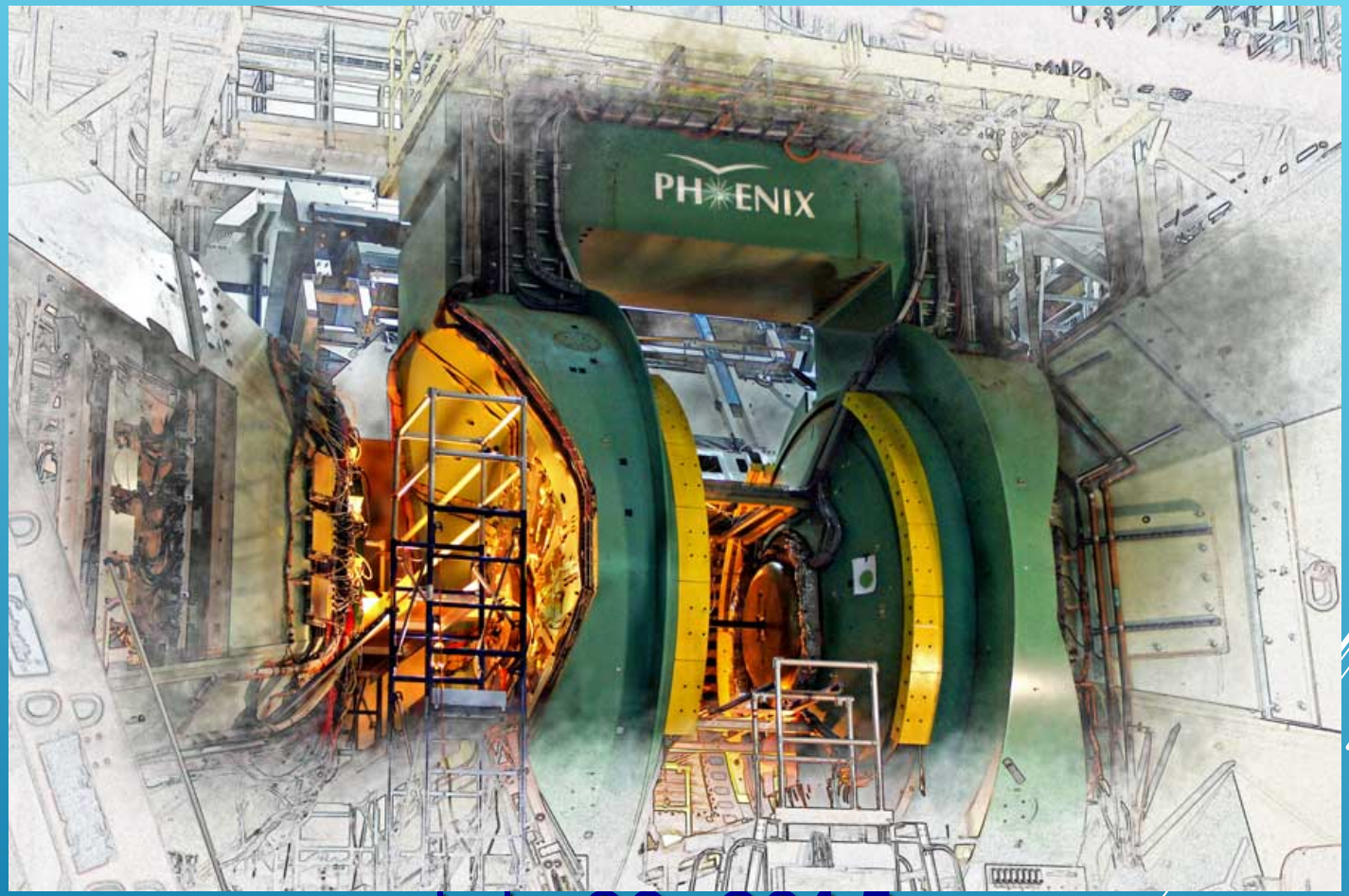
# PHENIX
# WEEKLY PLANNING




July 23, 2015

C. Biggs

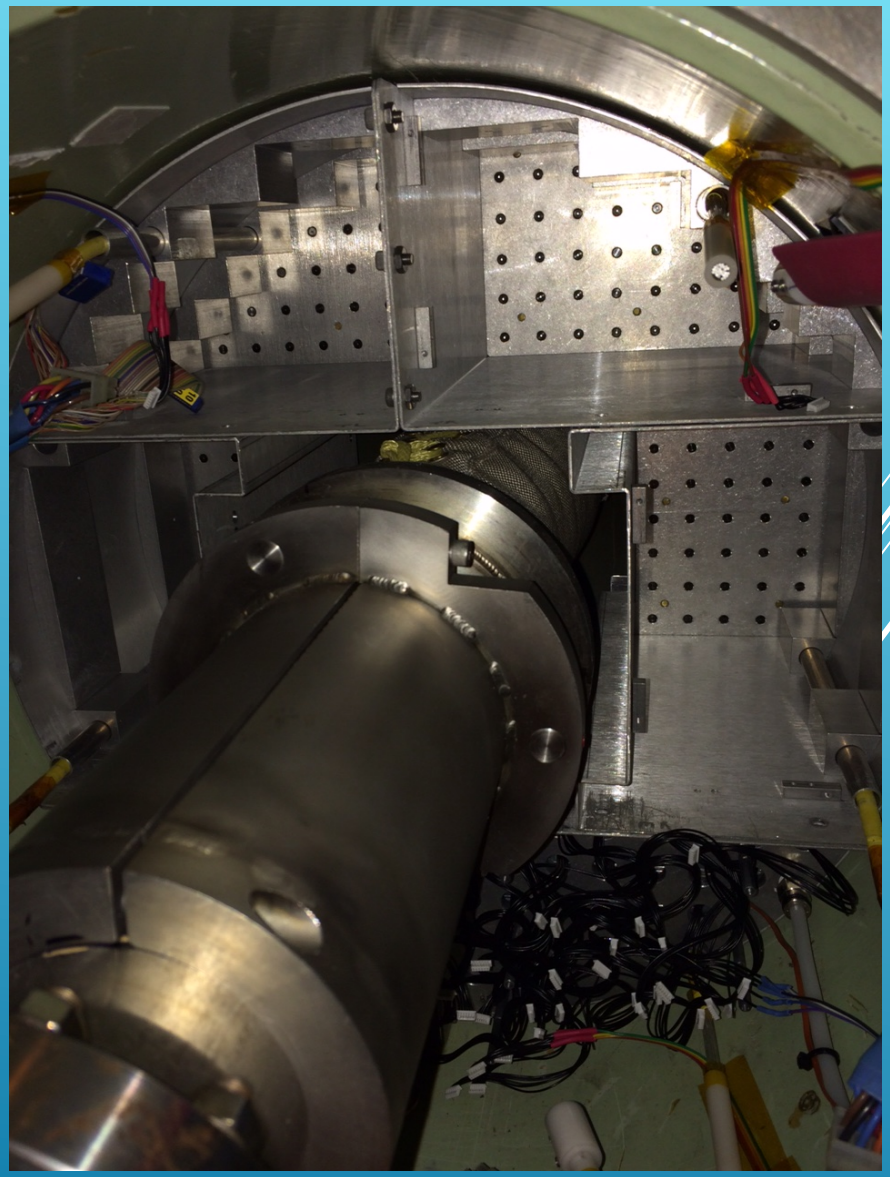
# This Week

Continue MPC & MPC-Ex repairs
Continue work on VTX/FVTX East
VTX/FVTX West now in 510
Still working on ideas for MPC Cooling
Start De-cabling TEC

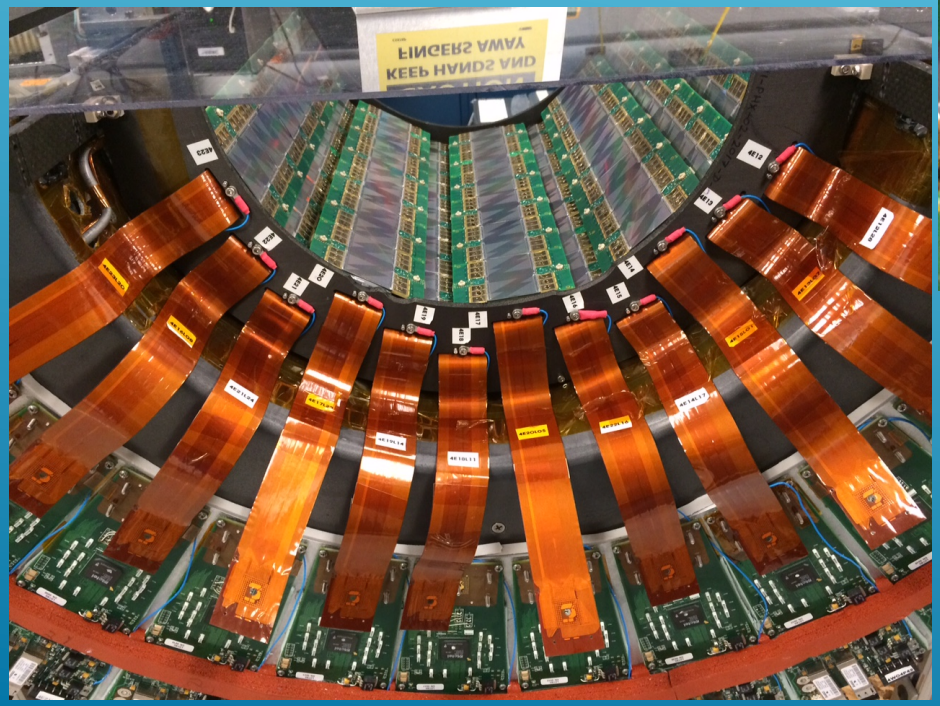
# Next Week

Continue working on MPC Crystals in 510
Continue Working on VTX/FVTX in 510
Continue De-cabling of TEC
**Prepare for Summer Sunday!!**

# MPC South Work



# VTX Work



# 2015 SHUTDOWN SHEDULE

| | |
|---|---|
| **June 19th** | **End of Run Party** |
| **JUNE 22ND** | **END OF RUN** |
| **June 23rd** | **Roll out Shield Wall** |
| **June 25– 30** | **Remove Shield Wall** |
| **June 24 - 29** | **Pixel Testing on VTX (Chuck, Eric)** |
| **July 1** | **Remove Collars, Move South Magnet south** |
| **July 2 – July 6** | **Disconnect & roll out East Carriage** |
| **July 6 – 7** | **Setup up IR for shut down work** |
| **July 6 – 10** | **De-Cable & remove East VTX/FVTX, move to 510** |
| **July 9th** | **Erect Scaffold between south and central magnets** |
| **July 10th** | **Set up MPC-ex "sled"** |
| **July 13 – 16** | **Remove MPC-ex south, MPC South Crystals** |
| **July 14 – 21** | **De-Cable & remove West VTX/FVTX, move to 510** |
| **July 17 – Aug 7** | **Repairs and upgrades to MPC-ex and MPC south in 510** |
| **July 17 – Sept 21** | **Repairs to East VTX/FVTX in 510** |
| **July 17 - Oct 19** | **Repairs to VTX/FVTX West in 510** |
| July 29 -31 | Deliver and set up "Dance Floor" for Summer Sunday |
| **Aug 2** | **SUMMER SUNDAY @ PHENIX** |

# 2015 SHUTDOWN SCHEDULE (cont.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug 3 – 26 | DC East and West Repairs - ???? |
| Aug 10 – 21 | Replace & Troubleshoot MPC and MPC-ex South |
| Aug. 24 – 25 | MuTr South Sta. 1 Repairs |
| Aug 24 – 26 | Remove South scaffold and move CM south |
| Aug 27th | Erect Scaffold between CM and North magnet |
| Aug 28th | Install MPC-ex "sled" in north |
| Aug. 28 – Sept. 4 | MuTr North Sta. 1 Repairs |
| Aug 31 – Sept 2 | Remove MPC-ex North & MPC North crystals |
| Sept 3 – 24 | Repairs to MPC-ex & MPC North in 510 |
| Sept 22 -25 | Re-install and re-cable VTX/FVTX West |
| Sept 24 – Oct 8 | Replace & Troubleshoot MPC and MPC-ex North |
| Oct 9th | Remove North Scaffold and move CM North |
| Sept 28 – Nov 20 | Troubleshoot VTX/FVTX Systems |
| Oct 20 – 23 | Re-Install and re-cable VTX/FVTX East |
| November | DC Wire Repairs |
| Dec 1 – 4 | Prep IR for Run 16 |
| Dec 4 | Fold up "wings" on East Carriage |
| Dec 7- 9 | Move in East Carriage |
| Dec 10 | Fold down "wings" on East Carriage |
| Dec 11 – 15 | Build Shield Wall |
| Dec 16 | Move Shield Wall in |

# From Gail Matson, ALD for ES&H

**Recycling Bottles, Cans, and Plastic**

Here at Brookhaven Lab, we know the importance of recycling from both a resource conservation perspective and an economic perspective. Recycling conserves natural resources like water, trees, oil, and more. A recycled aluminum can requires 90 percent less energy than manufacturing a new one from raw materials. Recycling also saves the Lab money, not just from the income that recycling generates, but also from the cost avoidance of not shipping the materials as waste to the Town of Brookhaven's waste transfer facility. The Lab's recycling program generates an annual savings of approximately $500,000.

In the past ten fiscal years, we've recycled 216 tons of bottles, cans, and plastic recycles – and currently we recycle an average of 22 tons per year. As of January 1, 2015, our ability to recycle was improved dramatically when our recycling vendor began accepting all plastic containers labeled 1 through 7.

What does each plastic recyclable number represent?

**#1** are bottles made of polyethylene terephthalate, which is used for water and soda bottles, peanut butter and other food jars, and more.

**#2** is for high density polyethylene, which is a versatile plastic used for thin products such as milk jugs, juice bottles, butter and yogurt tubs, cereal box bags, sandwich bags, shopping bags, etc.

**#3** is for polyvinyl chloride, a synthetic plastic polymer, which is in bottles most often used for storing cleaners and detergents, as well as plumbing pipes.

**#4** is for low density polyethylene, which are plastics that are thin and pliable, used for shopping bags, squeezable bottles, and frozen food containers.
**#5** is polypropylene, which are plastics found in condiment bottles, as well as medicine bottles and straws.
**#6** is polystyrene, which is a plastic used in foam cups, plates, egg cartons, and carry-out containers.
**#7** is the miscellaneous variety of plastics that do not fit into the other categories.

Clearly, we have an opportunity to increase dramatically the amount of plastic we recycle around the Lab!

It's important to understand you must rinse all beverage recyclables and clean off aluminum foil before disposing in the appropriate recycling container. And remember which color container is for which type of recyclable:
All recyclable bottles, cans, and plastic belong in the yellow waste containers, which are found in kitchens and other areas where food is eaten within your building.
The blue containers are only for mixed paper.

Spread the word among your colleagues and direct reports about what to do with bottles, cans, and plastic recyclables. You have the power to make a great, positive difference! -Gail

# From Ray Karol:

## Regarding Battery Disposal:

C-AD personal who place batteries in a Satellite Area for disposal or recycling **must always** do the following to protect against overheating of the batteries during transportation:
Department of Transportation (DOT) Rules regarding battery preparation for disposal:

1. All dry cell batteries >9V must have terminals taped to prevent shorting of the battery
2. All Lithium batteries (including metal coin and cylindrical metal cells), no matter what the voltage is, must be taped to prevent shorting of the cells
3. Do not place batteries in the 90 Day Areas unless these rules are followed by the person placing the batteries in the area at the time of placement

Basis:
Lithium cells are capable of causing higher temperatures even in a discharged state than comparable alkaline and carbon zinc batteries when shorted by touching each other's terminals. Also most lithium batteries contain a flammable electrolyte not found in other dry battery chemistries. All dry batteries > 9 V can produce similar levels of heating when terminals touch during transportation.

## Regarding Laptop Batteries:

If your PC laptop battery is 3 years old or if the battery no longer holds a charge for a reasonable time, it must be replaced to prevent a potential fire due to overcharging.
MACBOOK/MACBOOK Pro may wait 5 years between replacements.

# From John Maraviglia:

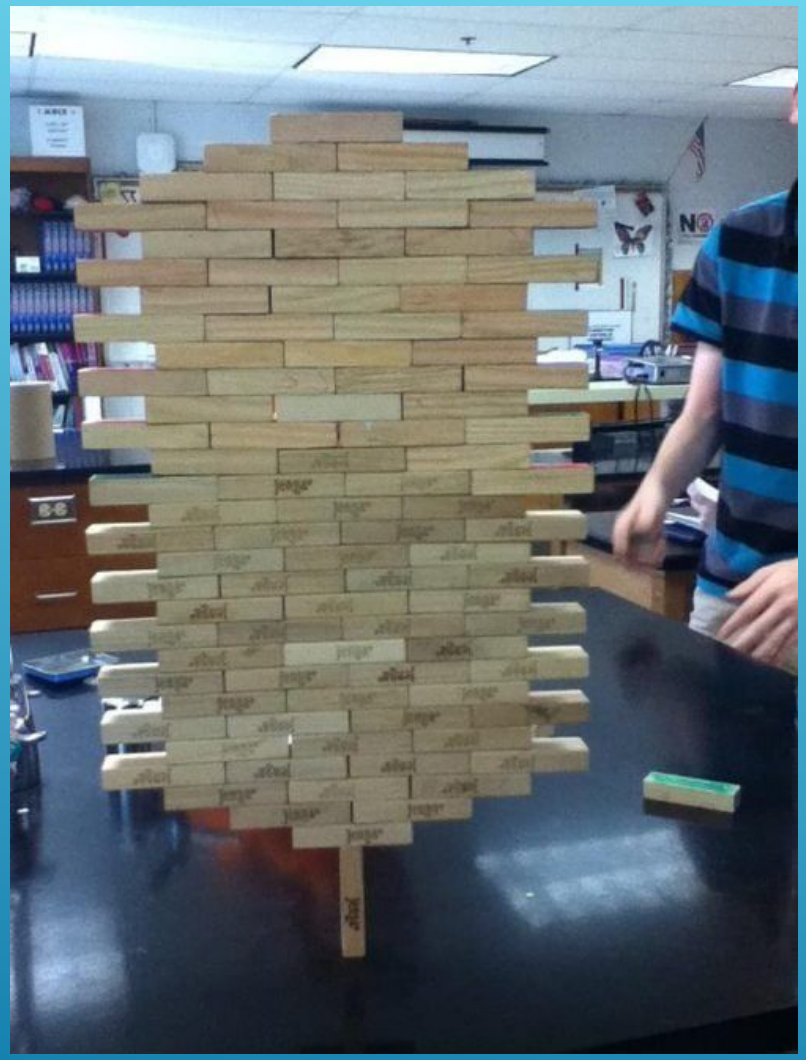
C-AD has updated its Annual General Radiological Work Permit (RWP) for entering posted RADIATION AREAS at C-AD. ***If you enter such areas, please come to C-AD Bldg 911 Main Lobby and sign onto new RWP #2015-01.*** When you sign onto the RWP, you are also signing onto accompanying Enhanced Work Permit (EWP) SS2015-01S.

The current annual RWP/EWP will expire July 31, 2015. After that date, you must be signed onto the new RWP/EWP prior to entry to avoid a violation; unless the area is covered under a different RWP and you are signed onto it.

Minimum training requirements for unescorted access are RadWorker-1 and C-AD facility specific training (C-AD Access Training for example).

Supervisors: Please forward to any others in your group who should sign onto the new RWP/EWP.

# WHERE TO FIND PHENIX ENGINEERING INFO





http://www.phenix.bnl.gov/WWW/INTEGRATION/ME&Integration/DRL_SSint-page.htm